## OUR ROTTEN NAVY.

THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

A Ununimous Report Cannot Be Agreed Upon-The Reason Why-Fifteen Weeks' Labor Thrown Away-History of the Board, or Commission.

The "Naval Advisory Board," as it has The "Naval Advisory Board," as It has come to be known in the service, adjourned Thursday noon until next Monday, Novembor 7, when they will hear read the report which has been prepared. None of the members of the board who could be found yesterday would consent to talk on the subjects that had been so long under advisement, and it seemed as if there had been a general agreement not to give any information to outsiders. From the wide differences known to exist between certain members of the board as to the different types of yessels of war which should be adopted to build a navy, it is known almost beyond the possibility of navy, it is known almost beyond the possibility of a doubt that a manimous report cannot be agreed upon, but that some of the members will submit a apon, but that some of the members will samint a separate report dissenting widely from the views of the majority of the board. The old questions which have so many times been made the subject of argument, reports, and essays, have come up in the board, and each member has carnestly urged or defended his individual theory to the last,

MEAVY SHIPS WITH POWERFUL BATTERIES, armor-plated ships and light, wooden, or iron armor-plated ships and light, wooden, or iron cruisers, fast cruisers with great steam power car-rying a few of the heaviest guns to enable them to chase and vanquish, or to run away, if neces-sary, from an enemy; rams, and torpedo vessels, each had their advocates. The principal point of disagreement relates to the model and equipment of the proposed ships with reference to speed. Some of the proposed ships with reference to speed. Some
of the members deem it more important that
they should be designed primarily for convenient
handling in warfare than for swiftness, while
others think that a class of ships having high
powers of speed for service as cruisers is advisable.
All of them agree that fourteen knots should be at
least the minimum rate of speed to be made by all
vessels built, and some are of the opinion that as
the needs of the navy are so great for the immediate building of a number of vessels Congress ate building of a number of vessels Congress would hesitate at making the large appropriations

NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT VESSELS that could be driven at the high rate of speed advocated as the true need of a war vessel. The failure to agree upon a unanimous report will undoubtedly prove fatal to the wishes of Secretary Hunt, as there is no doubt whatever that Congress will refuse to act upon, or even debate a subject upon which professional sentiemen find them. upon which professional gentlemen find them-selves unable to agree. Thus the fifteen week's labor of the members will have been entirely

THIS BOARD OR COMMISSION was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy July 11 last, and consisted of the following-named officers: Rear-Admiral John Bodgers, Commodore William G. Temple, Captain Kidder Bandolph Breeso, Commander Henry L. Howison, Commander Robley D. Evans, Commander A. Schuyler Crowninshield, Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, Lieutenant Frederick Collins, Lieutenant Edward W. Very, Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning, Naval Constructor John Lenthal, Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, and Naval Constructor Philip

MR. LENTHAL IS ON THE RETIRED LIST. and was for many years the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but his rank and standing for protessional and personal knowledge of ship buildery, led to his selection. Of these officers, Captain Breese died recently at Newport, and his place on the board was filled by the detail of Cartain Privile C. Lehnerg, A. by the detail of Captain Philip C. Johnson. Au-other member, Lieutenant Frederick Collins, died last week in this city, but no officer was detailed

SECRETARY THOMPSON, IN 1878,
detailed a board of officers composed of RearAdmiral Daniel Ammen, chief of the Bureau of
Navigation; Rear-Admiral John C. Howell, chief
of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore
Robert W. Shufieldt, Commodore William M. Jeffart chief of company. Explanar in Chief William of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore
Robert W. Shufeldt, Commodore William M. Jeffers, chief of ordnance; Engineer in Chief William
H. Shock, Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Chief
Raval-Constructor John W. Easby, Bureau of
Construction and Repairs, to consider and report
upon the very questions submitted to
the present "advisory board." - These offithe present "advisory board." - These offithe interest "advisory board." - These offi-Raval-Construction John W. Eastly, Edited to Construction and Repairs, to consider and report into Sonors. It was also reported that the Indians upon the very questions submitted to the present "advisory board," - These officers, after sitting for several months, subdeed for years to come. mitted a unanimous report, and accompanied this with a number of models made from plans epared under their direction. Nothing came of the matter, however, and the report and most of the models are now in the store-rooms of the Department. A report has been prepared by Lieuant Very, who is the secretary of the present ard, under the direction of Admiral Rodgers, and a fair copy of this is now being made for tation to the board at its meeting on Monday

The Ninth Massachusetts. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 4.—The committee of military officers here from Boston investigating charges of misconduct against the Ninth Mas-husetts Regiment concluded taking evidence in the case this evening. To-morrow they will visit several places where, in the course of the investigation, it was devéloped that members of the regiment had damaged property and committed other wanton acts, and at five othing to base an opinion on as to what recom mendation the committee will make in their re-port, as they have made no statement whatever in logard to the matter. An astonishing amount of ony has been taken by the commission. The

Two Men Hanged Yesterday. PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 4.-The exe eution of Henry King, who murdered Michael Heyelin in Clinton prison, July 13, took place here is 11:32 this morning in the county jail. King te a letter last evening to the editor of the

ore damaging than was ever anticipated by pre-

Plattsburgh Republicus, saying he believed his sins were forgiven and regreting his course. JONESBORGUGH, GA., Nov. 4.—Tom Betts (colored) ras hung here to-day for the murder of Judge A. Moore last fall. Betts was taken from jail by the sheriff, under a guard of seventy men, and carried to the gallows, which was erected a mile from the town. The condemned man made a speech con-fessing his crime and expressing the belief that he would be saved. After the drop fell death re-

Bismarck and the Jews. Berlin, Nov. 4 .- The National Zeitung states that Prince Bismarck recently entertained a prominent Jewish manufacturer at Varzen, at which the Prince declared that he decidedly disapproved the Junen Helze, and would never entertain a proposal to curtail the constitutional rights of the Jews. He was, he said, naturally inclined to criticism of was, he said, naturally inclined to criticism of the opposition, but he made no distinction be-tween his Christian and his Jewish opponents. In replying to addresses and telegrams, he was, he said, merely actuated by politeness. He would similarly acknowledge addressons of the Progress-

ists if he had received any. The Broken Newark Bank.

Naw York, Nov. 4.—An evening paper mays: "H. B. Marchbank, formerly corresponding elerk of the broken Mechanics' Bank at Newark, was arrested at his residence in Belleville, N. J., this morning and brought before United States Commissioner Keasbey, He is charged by the United States district attorney with having robbed the bank of \$50,000, Cashier Baldwin knew of the crime and drove Marchbank out of the bank. He was afraid to make the matter known, lest his own wrongfoing should be discovered, and he contrived to keep the directors in ignorance of the transact Marchbank's ball has been fixed at \$10,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4 .- A special to the Enquirer from Napoleon, Ohio, says the trial of Ex-Governor Scott for the murder of young urey has been closed and the case submitted to the jury, but no verdict has yet been returned.

Shot His Wife and Himself. PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.-Lawrence Kenneday, a glass-blower, living on the south side, while suffering from mania-portu this afternoon, shot his wife in the back and then shot himself. The wife will recover, but Kenneday will die.

Mr. Campbell and His Wife. QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The lieutenant-governor has publised a card intimating that the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, will leave Quebec on a visit to England this morning.

LIEUTENANT FLIPPER'S TRIAL. ome of the Testimony in the Court-Mar-

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 4.-A News (Fort

Davis) special states that before proceeding to ar-raign Lieutenant Flipper on the original charges yesterday, the judge advocate stated that it would not be proper to present additional charges which have been preferred against the accused since the original sets were formulated, unless the prisoner agreed voluntarily that the two sets might be combined and tried at the same time by the origcombined and tried at the same time by the orig-inal court as now constituted. Captain Barber, the council for the defendant, asked if the judge advocate would agree that the court as now constituted should try both charges in case the defendant preferred to be tried on the charges separately, to which he replied he was not authorized to make any such agreement, but that if a second trial was held at this time those detailed for the first would be called upon to act, so far as he was concerned. The court then adjourned until to-day to enable the acused to determine the course he would pursue.

A special dispatch to the News from Fort Davis

says: At the opening of the court to-day Lieuten-ant Flipper said he would accept the judge advocate's suggestion to try the original and addi-tional charges together, and would waive the right of challening the court as now organized and consent to a re-awearing and going to trial on both sets of charges, but declined to ask it. The judge said the refusal to ask it would necessitate two speperate trials. Lieutenant Flipper was then arrainged, charged with the embezziement of \$3,791.77 between July 8 and August 13, 1881, public money; with making faise statements in writing to the commanding officer on the 9th, 16th, and 22d of July, to the effect officer on the 9th, 16th, and 22d of July, to the effect that he had transmitted the above amount to the chief commanding officer; with prescuting a fraudulent check for \$1,440.48 to the commissary when submitting funds to him on July 2, and with when submitting funds to him on July 2, and with making additional false statements on August 10 in reference to transmitting those funds to the chief commissary. To these charges Lieutenant Elipper pleaded not guilty.

The first witness testified that he took command March 1, and found Lieutenant Flipper in charge of the commissary department; on July & witness teld Lieutenant.

6, witness told Lieutenant Flipper to remit the commissary funds and from the usual reports un-derstood that he had complied; on August 19, witness received a telegram from the chief com-missary stating that the finds had not been re-ceived; witness asked Lieu enant Flipper what had become of them; he could not explain, but said he was sure the funds had been sent. On the evening of the 12th, witness became satisfied that Lieutenant Flipper's statements were false and notified him that his quarters would be searched. Lieutenant Flipper was placed under arrest. Search revealed \$2,800 worth of checks in a box, which were the checks which had been presented to meet public funds by Flipper. Among them a spurious check for \$1,450 was found; discontinued the search, and had Filipper sent to the guard-house; visited him afterward; exhibited telegram from the San Antonio National Bank saying that he never had deposited them and was not authorized to draw. Flipper acknowledged the spuriousness of the check; when asked as to the whereshouts of the menuy said he did not the wheresbouts of the money, said he did not know, unless it had been stolen from him; he would charge no one with theft. Thought he could make good the shoringe, if permitted to see friends in town; they visited him in prison; witness afterward consented to release Lieutenant Flipper upon payment of the the shoringe, which was done. The cross examination tended only to strike the testimony by more positive statements. Witness said that up to ore positive statements. Witness said that up to this affair so far as his knowledge extended Lieu-tenant Flipper had been straight in all his transactions. Adjourned.

Hostilities Which May Last for Years. Tombstone, Arizona, Nov. 4.—Advices from Sonora say that the hostiles who recently broke out at San Carlos were camped at Cascade Jailis to the number of 250 warriors with their families. They were trying to make peace with the Mexican authorities there. General Terrazas was near them with 400 troops. He was awaiting the arrival of Colonel Nanez with 165 more troops from Balrope, it is believed bere, for the purpose of at-tacking the Indians before they could get to the

Cameron in the Southwest.

pending the concluding days of the canvass in outhwestern Virginia, where the white vote pre-onderates largely. He will close the canvass at Wytheyille to-morrow, thence returning to his home in Petersburg, where he will be received with a great ovation on Monday. His speech at this place to-day was addressed to an immense gathering of volers of this and adjoin-ing counties. Indications promise overwhelming majorities for Cameron in all the counties of this gressional district except three, which are sed as doubtful. Captain Blair, candidate for attorney-general, who arrived to-day from an arduous canvass of the neighboring counties, claims five thousand majority in the district. VIRGINIAN.

President Arthur's Visitors. New York, Nov. 4.-President Arthur remained in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day and was called upon by ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Senator W. W. Astor, Collector W. R. Robertson, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, Hon. Edwards Pierre-pont, and others. A rumor that ex-Senator Conk-

ing and the President held a conference could

not be authenticated. A Terrible Accident. CHESTER, PA., Nov. 4.—William For-wood and John Quigley, two young men, residents of Brandywine Hundred, Del., while crossing the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road track at Claymount this evening, were struck by the limited express. Quigley was instantly killed and Forwood was mortally injured. The wagon they were in was torn to atoms and their two horses were instantly killed.

Off for Europe.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the new Minister from the United States to Spain with his wife, sails for Europe on the steamship Illinois, from this port to-morrow. Miss Blaine laughter of Secretary Blaine, and ex-Senator John Scott and wife of this city, also sail in the same

Apache Depredations. Tucson, Nov. 4.-The Apaches are re ported to be committing depredations in the Sahuaripa district in Sonoro, Mexico, Five men, two women, and one child have been killed by

-The hills around Scranton, Pa., are covered with

-Snow fell last night to the depth of five inches at -Snow was reported falling last night along the Hudson River and throughout New York.

-At Liberty, Sullivan County, New York, forty miles north of Middletown, snow fell last night three inches deep.

-There is an inch of snow on the mountains at Mauch Chunk. The thermometer was down to 120 above zero yesterday.

to Black cell's Island.

—Jack Ecnott, ex-assistant postmaster of Little
Bock, Ark., pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzle-ment in the United States Court yesterday, and was sentenced to the Detroit penitentiary for two years and its months.

PERSONAL MENTION.

INCOMING GUESTS OF THE WINTER.

Where They Will Live and What Preparations Ar Haking for Them-Banqueting Here and Elsewhere-A Bouquet of Personal Mention.

The Arlington Hotel will have two Cabinct officers among its guests for the season. The Postmaster-General and Mrs. James return from New York on Monday next, the latter new to remain permanently with her husband here, as they have lessed their New York home and disposed of their familiare. Judge Folger, in coming next week to assume the portfolio of the Treasury, will also be a guest of his old friend Mr. Roessle, and will bring atth him the above of his read darkness. with him the elder of his two daughters. The younger is still at school, but will spend her holiday vacation here. A majority of the New York delegation in Congress will, as hereforce, be located at the Arlington, and Congressman Crow-ley, who last year kept house on Iowa Circle, will be added to their number. The Hon. C. B. Farwell, the well-known Representative from Chi-cago, is among those who have cogaged quarters there, and among many others may be mentioned the Hon. Thothas Allen, a newly-elected Repre-sentative from St. Louis, one of the wealthiest and foremost men of his State, and the owner of the Great Southern Hotel of St. Louis, said to be the

finest hotel in the United States.

The Ariington is undergoing an epidemic of new paint and varnish in preparation for the winter. The dinner of sixteen covers given there October 27 by the Postmaster-General and Mrs. James, at 27 by the Posimister-General and Mrs. James, at which the President was a guest, is said to have been one of the finest ever laid in Washington. The floral adornments are remembered for their great elegance and profusion. The finest Mar-shal Neil and Jacqueminot roses were used for the massive central bouquets, and the little belt bas-lets of flowers for the lady guests were estimated by the force of the conby the florist at \$5 each.

Apropos of banquets, the entertainment at

Wormley's, given on the evening of the 24th ult. by the State Department to our French and German guests, cost \$2,500. The guests present were estimated at five hundred in number. The State dinner given to the representatives of France who spent last Tuesday in Providence was the most clegant affair of the kind ever seen in Rhode Island. It took place in the evening at the Narragausett Hotel, a superb bostelry, and was presided over by Governor Littlefield. When the large and brilliantcompany were in their places, and before brilliant company were in their places, and before they were seated, the Governor called on Bishop Hendricken to ask a blessing, which he did, in Latin. Monsieur Outrey, the French Minister to the United States, sat first at the Governor's right, and M. le General Boulanger first at his left. Not only were the colors of France and of America beautifully blended in the dining-room decorations, but ministure flags of all nations were suspended from the chandeliers. It was given out that this dinner was to be a "full dress" statis; ascording to ner was to be a "full dress" affair, according to the generally accepted definition of that term, but there were a few who were freek coats, believing that guests should be dressed differently from waiters; that if the latter are to wear "swallow-tails," the former should not. They also maintain that as President Arthur wore a frock coat at the

Yorktown reception, that ought to establish a precedent for all such occasions. The visit of the guests to the Providence High The visit of the guests to the Providence High School on the same day appears to have been an occasion of rare and beautiful interest. The pupils sang "The Marseillaise," "Auld Lang Syne," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" with such impressive effect that their mercurial guests showered "braves" upon them, and the good Mons. Outrey, in the publications of the starting of the startin in thanking them, said: "I charge you, do not forget that France is your first, best, and dearest

A lady guest at several of Judge Hilton's elegant dinner parties at his villa near Saratoga last sum-mer remembers Mrs. A. T. Stewart at one of them is seated by Senator Burnside, and that she wore in her hair a diamond comb which cost \$10,000. Eleven superb stones composed its ornamentation. She has laid aside mourning, and, though seventy years of age or more, is youthful in figure, lavish in dress, and can walk two miles without exhaus-

The National Hotel will hold its own during the coming season, and is receiving applications from many new comers. Acting Vice-President David Davis and Senators Ferry and Call are among those who; will resume their accustomed places there; also the Hon, Alexander H. Stephens, whose occupy the fine house lately purchased by Mrs. Conger, but four new Michigan Representatives and their families will more than make up the accustomed quota from that State. They are Hous, Edward S. Lacy, Henry W. Lord, O. L. Spaulding, and George W. Weber, Mr. Lord succeeds ex-Congressman Newberry, the late popular Repre-

sentative from Detroit. Sentative from Detroit.

The Riggs House management is inserting a new boiler for its electric lights. The latter are to be increased in number, and will more than ever illuminate that cheerful square. Representatives Carlisle and Kimmel and their wives, and Judge Scoffeld and family, are among the many old guests of the house whose return is assured. More new applications have been received than ever

before at this season.

The Ebbitt House is entertaining applications from various Senators and members, and is soon to have for the winter Admirals Strong, Stembel, and Boggs and their wives. Admiral E. F. Nich-ols, Acting Secretary of the Navy, is there, with Miss Helen Nichols, his charming daughter; also, Commodore Upshur, with Mrs, and Miss Upshur commodore opanir, win are, and assas cleans and Miss Kearney, Mrs. Upshur, it will be remembered, was the widow of the lamented General Phil. Kearney. Other prominent guests are Captain Davis, U.S. N., and family, Captain and Mrs. Badger, Professor Harkness, of the Naval Observatory; Colonel Tourtelotte, aidedenesses to General Sherman, who has just rede-camp to General Sherman, who has just returned to the city after a few days' absence; Colonel Remy, Judge Advocate-General U. S. N.; Colonel W. B. Royall, U. S. A., with wife and daughter; Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. N., with wife and son; the wife and child of Com-mander C. H. Davis, with Mrs. Quackenbush; Paymaster and Mrs. Rand; Hou. James Coleman the law partner of the late Senator Carpenter; General A. G. Malley, and Colonel William A. Gaviti, of Texas, and Lieutenant Lucien
Young, U. S. N. The last-named gentleman has just returned to the city from
his home in Kentucky, where he has been
laid up with an attack of pleurisy. An inclination to similar disorders he rotains as an inconvenient relie of his fight with death at the terrible Huron disaster early in 1878. The gallant hand-ful of young officers who shared his danger and his rescue have all been sufferers more or less ever since from the exposures of that night.

Captain W. A. Kirkland, of the United States ship Shenandosh, is still at Montevideo, where, as he reports in a private letter, he is enjoying ex-cellent health and the delights of hunting and fishing. His family have gone to Brussels.

The Hon, Proctor Knott and wife will return in December to their old quarters, 1108 F street. The health of Mrs. Knott has of late been more than usually delicate, as her many warm friends here

will be pained to learn.

Mrs. Isadore Lord, the accomplished elecution ist, has recently returned to Washington, after a on of arduous and successful labor in the engagement being at the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. She is with her old-time friends, Dr. And Mrs. H. N. Howard, at 918 Massachusetts ave-—The Queen of Spain has entirely recovered, and

nue, and mrs. H. N. Howard, at 918 Massachusetts ave-nue, and mrs. years a school of oratory

—The Queen of Spain has entirely recovered, and now only suffers from the indisposition incidental to her present condition.

—A family of five were discovered yesterday, in 25 Greenwich street, New York, a populous neighborhood, suffering from smallpox. They were removed to Biacka ell's Island.

—Jack Kenott, ex-assistant postmaster of Little Bock, Ark, pleased guilty to a charge of embezzlenent, which is deservedly a favorite resort for hose desirous of seeing or securing good pictures. The wife of Judge MacArthur, of the Supreme and six months.

—At Forrestville, Chantanqua County, New York.

Nellie Record cloped with a young man named Dell
Dye. The young lady was to have been married today to her father's law partner, Warren Hooker,
and cards had been issued.

—Christen Hensel, an old thief, supposed to be demented, surrendered himself at a Philadelphia station
house yesterday and said that he was the murderer of
Samuel Christen at Valley Force last spring. Has
story is believed to be a fabrication.

—A section of a freight train ran into the preceding section two miles from Mansfield, Ohio about

The wife of Judge MacArdur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, since her return
to the clipt has been confined to the house, except
for carriage-driving, from the effects of a sprain
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to the clipt has been confined to the house, except
for carriage-driving from the effects of a sprain
to her knee-joint received from its concusion
against a post while bathing at Manhattan Beach
in a heavy surf last summer. Her cheerful for the knee-joint received from its concusion
and carriage-driving from the effects of columbia.

ber at her own home.

The marriage of General William E. W. Ross, commander of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., and assistant postmaster of Baltimore, to Miss Jennie Anderson on Weducaday last, has given rise to warm wishes for his future welfare and happiness among his many friends, both of the Grand Army and otherwise in this city.

We refer with possure the amount of the contraction of the contraction

a full cathedral choir is organized in St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Twenty-third street. There is no church music more inspiring of reverence and more full of praise and prayer than that given by what is called a "robed choir." At one time the choir of St. Paul's was one of the salient the choir of St. Paul's was one of the salient and delightful features of church service in Washington; but for some reason it was changed about five years ago to ordinary congregational music. The present sector, Rev. William Barker, is a fine musician, and under his supervision and the training of the accomplished ameteur, Mr. John Franklin, whose superior skill on the organ needs no formuent, the reorganized choir of St. Paul's will make an attractive feature in worship to all lovers of music or church this coming winter. The full choir will be in attendance on the first Simday in Advent. Scats free.

The coming season promises to be lively in local military cutertainments. The Union Veteras Corps gives its first reception on the 15th instan at Marint's Hall, and a joyous time is in anticipa-tion by its members and those of their friends who are so fortunate as to receive the complimentary invitations. The financial affairs of this organization are understood to be in excellent condition, which may in part be ascribed to the zealous per-formance of his duties by Captain Eugene L. Grant, its popular quarter

OUR FOREIGN GUESTS.

The Germans in Boston The French in New York.

Boston, Nov. 4.-Athalf-past two o'clock the German visitors, accompanied by the reception committee, took carriages for a drive in the committee, took carriages for a drive in the suburbs. The university at Cambridge was first visited and the different buildings and departments connected with the college were inspected with interest. The guests then proceeded to Charlestown and viewed the Banker Hill monument. At four o'clock the visitors were recleved at the State-House by Governor Long and staff in the same informal manner that characterized the reception of the French guests. After being shown through the legislative halls and other departments of the State house the party went to dinner at the hotel, with the exception of Colonel Arndt von Steuben, who dined with Dr. Gersdorfe. Early in the evening the visitors repaired to the Turn Halle, where a grand reception was tendered them by the Turn Verein. Professor Kraus formally welcomed them in an eloquent speech, which was replied to by Colonel Arndt von Steuben. The reception was largely attended and was a very pleasant affair. At the close the guests were driven to the rooms of the Orpheus Club, and were heartily greeted by President Weisbein. suburbs. The university at Cambridge was firs

heartily greeted by President Weisbein.

An hour was spent in listening to German national songs and in conversation, after which the guests returned to their hotel. They will leave for New York at II s. m. to-morrow by the Boston and Albany Raliroad, New York, Nov. 4.—Reception was tendered to

the French delegates by their compatriots in this city to-night at Terrace Garden, which was density crowded. The delegates were received by Consul-General Albert Lafevere. M. Max Outrey responded on behalf of the guests. The marine band of the frigate Magiciene, and the French solution of the proposed of the Proposed Services. cletics Orpheon, Esperance, Union, of New York and Newark, and Helvetienne were in attend-auce. Dancing was indulged in from eleven to twelve o'clock, when the banquet took place.

MR. WEST'S ARRIVAL.

The New British Minister Boyally Received in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.-The Hon. Lionel Sackville-West, the new British Minister, arrived at Philadelphia to-day by the steamer Indiana, and some of the leading Philadelphiaus, in-cluding Mr. George W. Childs, have made arrange-ments to entertain him handsomely in that city. Minister West was taken through Independence Hall, and then driven to the public buildings, Masonic Hall, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new depot, and Girard College. A drive was then taken through the park as far as Belmont, after which the party returned to Girard College, where the pupils, assembled in the chapel, sang some selections sweetly, and subsequently the college cadets went through a drill. Minister West was then driven to the Continental Hotel for size him. then driven to the Continental Hotel, to give him time for preparation for the banquet tendered by the British societies at St. George's Hall.

At the St. George's banquet at 11ght Secretary Blaine toasted the Queen of England, and made a culogistic speech on that sovereign. Addresses were also made by Mr. West, Mr. Fowler, M. P.; return is expected by the 20th inst., and Hon.

Emory Specr and his bride. Senator and Mrs.

Captain Clipperton, British consul; Colonel A.

K. McClure, Joel Cook, and others, and xpressions of the heartiest sympathy and frater-al feelings for Great Britain and her people, and by affectionate allusions to their sovereign Queen Victoria. The speeches which attracted the most general attention were those of Minister West and Secretary Blaine, who entered the dining-hall very late in the evening.

Minister Foster Resigns The resignation of Hon. John W. Foster, Minister of the United States to Russia, was yesterian accepted by Secretary Blaine, in the ame of the President. The President has not yet interim. Colonel Hoffman has had many years experience in the diplomatic service as attache of the legations at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. Mr. Blaine in accepting Mr. Foster's resig-nation said: "The rejuctance which the Gov-ernment naturally feels to sever its relations with a valued officer whose zeal and usefulness have been so signally shown in high spheres of duty, joined to the regret which I personally feel on losing your trusted co-operation in carrying out abroad the policy of the Department, we counsel the non-acceptance of your resignation were it not that I am convinced that the step you take, in obedience to the dictates of private in ests, is positive and final on your part.

An Ohio Crank.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4 .- A special to the Commercial from Diffin, Ohio, says: Charles Madder, a divinity student at Heidelberg College, shot and killed Miss Phobe Bernard last night on the street. It is said he was madly in love with her, and she did not reciprocate. He asked her to marry him, and upon her refusal he shot her dead. He hid in a lumber yard during the night, but surrendered himself to-day. His home is in Stark County, and his friends claim that he is in-

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Tun Government receipts yesterday were: From internal revenue, \$606,537.72; customs, \$774,511.28. ABSESTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FRIEMAN, of the Post-Office Department, has returned from New

SECRETARY BLAINE, Mrs. Blaine, and Miss Sher-man left for New York yesterday on the limited ex-

PIRST ASSISTANT POSTMANTINGENERAL HAT TON will return to the city and assume charge of his office next Monday, JUNTAGE FAELD will sail from Europe for New York on November 13, and confidently expects to be in Washington by December 1. Mr. William Mayse, forsixteen years a principal

NE. WILLIAM NAVSK, torsisteen years a principal left in the Pension Office, has resigned his position o go into private business in this city. SENATOR CONKLING, who is in New York at the same hotel with President Arthur, is said to be still inwell, though he is recovering from his malarial at-

tack.
Ms. Kasson (one of the prominent candidates for Speaker) will occupy the residence of Mrs. Berry, on H street, between Fifteenth street and Lafayette Square, which he has leased

Square, which he has leased
Commissions were yesterday sent to the following postmasters: Mary C. Chambers, Point of Rocks, Frederik County, Maryland, and Virginia A. Goode, Skinquarter, Chesterfield County, Virginia.
The Revenue Marine Bareau expects to receive a preliminary report from Capitali Hooper, of the revenue atcamer Corwin, rery soon. This report will contain a brief statement of the portion of the Corwin's cruise which has not yet been published.
PRESIDENT ABTUUE has decided to decided. giving and prayer. The proclamation is now being prepared at the State Department, and will be sent to New York to day for the President's algusture.

New York to day for the President's signature.
COLONEL, "Bon" INGURBOLL, in speaking of New
Mexico, to which he and his wife lately made a hurried vinit, says: "There are not as bad as you think; they have not been Christianized yet. People are not
as much afraid there as here: they are not afraid
there of being put in the penitentiary."

The President has appointed F. K. Jones, brother
of Senator Jones, of Nevada, colner of the mint at
New Orleans. Mr. Jones has been employed for some
years in the melters and refiners' department there.
The present acting coiner is ben. F. Butter, of Indi-

he Grand Army and otherwise in this city.

We notice with pleasure the announcement that

The present acting coiner is Ben. F. Butier, of Indiana, who was the deputy coiner under Coiner Heifich, who resigned some mosths ago.

POOR JACK'S GRUB.

BETTER BILL OF PARE DEMANDED.

m-General Wales of the Navy on the Ration of the Sailors-The Berth Beck-Cooks to Be Abolished-Why the Sailors Suffer With Dyspepsia.

Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, U. S. N., has nearly completed his annual report which will be presented to Secretary Hunt early in the coming week. This is the individual report for the information of the Secretary, but the ac-companying reports from officers on duty in fleets and at hos itals will not be ready for about three weeks. The report shows that the record of cases treated is about that of the previous years, in the neighborhood of ten thousand, but shows a slight decrease. The health rate showing one-eighth of one per cent. improvement, while the death rate was decreased one-tenth of one per cent. It is a strange fact that prior to the year ending June 30, 1880, the exact death rate of the navy was not known. The prevailing diseases treated are those of she digestive organs, comprising dyspep sia (which is the most common), constipation, diarrhea, hemorrhoids, &c. This subject is treated at length by Dr. Wales, who takes the ground that nearly the whole of THIS CLASS OF CASES IS CAUSED

THIS CLASS OF CASES IS CAUSED by the present system of preparing the food issued, which he claims is wasteful and improper. He recommends that the present system be radically changed. At present the ship's cook is supposed to prepare the food for all hands before the most, and all the aid he gets is from the "berth-deck cooks," as they are called, or the man detailed for each mess on the berth-deck. These men receive the measured or weighed articles comprising the "ration," and take a portion to the galley as it is required. They serve the food to the men, and afterward clean up the table furniture and care for it. They, as a rule, know nothing whatever of cooking, and their idea of preparing food is to take a chunk OF HALT JUNE

in a "copper," cover it with a pail of water, and boil it an hour. Consequence, dyspepsia among the very class of men where its presence would be least expected. Surgeon-General Wales proposes that the rate of pay allowed be increased, so that competent cooks may be put in charge of the ship's galley, and that at least one assistant be allowed him for each mess of men, whose duties shall only be in the galley in aiding in the cooking. In this plan the "berth-deck cooks" will be left to attend exclusively to washing dishes and spoons. HE SUGGESTS THAT THE RATION

HE SUGGESTS THAT THE RATION should be turned over in bulk to the galley, and a sufficient quantity only be cooked to fully provide for the men. He thinks enough food is wasted annually to meet the increased expense of the ook's pay and that of his helpers, and refers t the common sight of large quantities of food thrown overboard by "Jack" after each meal. He points to the good results obtained by the system in use in the army, and will ask that a board of officers be detailed to prepare a plan to carry his recommendations into effect. A board of army officers was in session for nearly or quite two years at Omaha and Washington, which resulted in the preparation of a "Manual of Cooking for Use in the Army." BY THIS SYSTEM a saving is affected that will astonish naval offi-

cers. Diseases of the circulatory system follow those of the digestive organs in frequency, and most of these Surgeon-General Wales also as-bribes to the "galley." Diseases of the eye are far too prevalent, and are believed by Dr. Wales to be due in great part by the lack of protection from our and storm, afforded by the fart, visorless. from sun and storm afforded by the flat, visorless cap that is worn "forward." He recommends that the head covering furnished the men shall be provided with a visor, and further recommends that another shield or visor be placed on the back of the hat or cap to protect the wearer's neck in stormy weather. The health rate is higher than that of any other navy in the world, and the death rate is lower.

MIVEAGH'S GREAT MISTAKE.

A Deserter from Duty, He New Seek Shelter Behind the Wolfe Movement. Washington, Nov. 2.-Wolfe's campaign in Pennsylvania has assumed unexpected dimen-sions, and a well-grounded doubt exists now about the result. Republican leaders up to within a short time have scouted the idea of his de

feating Baily, their candidate. Not so now. The alarm may save them; but unless there is a great deal of sham in the probabilities about Wolfe's vote, Baily's majority, if he has one. are favorable to Wolfe's object, which is not his own election, but the defeat of Baily by the elec-tion of the Democratic candidate. This could be done only by drawing off twenty-five or thirty thousand Republicans. Notlong since it appeared that he might draw a large number from the Demo-

crats as well, their candidate being in some respects unpopular.
. AS THE ANTI-BOSS CANDIDATE, Wolfe appeals to an element in the Democrat ranks, and, though special efforts are making to overcome this, Democrats all over the State will decided upon Mr. Foster's successor. For the present the agairs of the legation will be under the charge of colonel Wickham Hoffman, as charged against additional their votes for him, as the common recolonel Wickham Hoffman, as charged against additional their votes for him, as the common recolonel Wickham Hoffman, as charged against a different their votes for him, as the common recolonel Wickham Hoffman, as charged against a different their votes for him, as the common recolonel with the recolone this present their votes for him, as the common recoloned with the recoloned wi sort of the disaffected, or stay at home, in this man-ner, by some extent, neutralizing Wolfe's efforts But there is a special work being done to obtain Republican votes for Wolfe. The defeat of Bally might be construed as in some sort a verdict against Arthur. It would be a strained construction; but in the piace of a better it would probably to a certain extent serve the purpose of those who have a special and almost des-

perate motive for turning the tables against the Precident.

MR. M'VEAGH IS NOW LEADING such an effort. He has been goaled to it by the self-inflicted damage, seen of all men, in running away from his post when President Arthur was doing his best to call him back to his duty. He realizes his extremely awkward attitude in condemnation is equaled only by the condemnation of President Arthur. The only way to take revenge is to have Pennsylvania go Democratic. If he had remained to prosecute the star cases with half the zeal he is assisting Wolfe to Republican votes he might perhaps have wone to Reputation to the activities to have a chieved creditable fame. Beside running away, he is trying to revenge himself on the President for exposing and thus punishing his infidelity. If Pennsylvania does not go Republican it will be considerably owing to MacVeagh's efforts, thus specially animated. It is on this account that there has leady them the doubt worken of there has lately risen the doubt spoken of.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE GOADING for his describen became unbearable that Mac Veagli decided to go in for Wolfe. The fact that in the ins and outs of the Republicans, whatever strength Wolfe would develop would be placed to Biaine's credit, at first checked MacVeagh's natu ral disposition to oppose the regular nominee and join the holters. But hate of Arthur came to supply the overmastering motive; and thus to-day Wayne MacVeagh is coalescing with Blaine, for whom he cherishes a hatred only less than that which he have a lower of the coalescing with the he bears toward Arthur. This has come about in a very brief time. Should Wolfe's scheme suc-ceed, of which there is a chance, it is probable that MacVeagh would be far the worst hurt individual of whom the records of the day will give any account. Mr. Blaine will probably be much obliged to him for letting his hate take the direction and go to the extent of helping him when even a little help would be important.—Washing-ton Correspondence New York Sun.

General Swaim's Report Judge-Advocate General David G. iwaim, U. S. A., has made his first annual re-

port, comprising the year ending October 1, 1881. There were 1,792 general court-martial cases re-ceived, an increase of 249 over 1879-'80; garrison court cases tried, 8,500; an increase of 267; total, 10,202. He complains that he has no statutory power to give effect to report revisions of minor cases. The clerical force of his office being notoriously inadequate, officers are detailed when they are needed elsewhere. The law re-ducing the majors to four should be repealed, and four, captains added to the corps. The instructor os law at West Point should be an additional professor, but the course is valuable, because army officers are so frequently made the arbiters of persons and property at froutier points. He calls at-tention to the error of the articles of war to du-fine what constitutes the offense of "conduct un-becoming an officer and a gentleman," thus mak-ing the military tribunal the maker or legislator of the offense instead of the judge. He recom-mends recliminary examinations of charges benends preliminary examinations of charges before couris are convened, as often showing the cases to be trifling and not requiring trial, thus avoiding large expense; or else when trial is necessary, obtaining better evidence to convict.

He wants new office furniture. fore couris are convened, as often showing the cases to be triffing and not requiring trial, thus

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Another Western Tragedy-Lum of Life-

KEOKUK, IOWA, Nov. 4.- A terrible accident occurred here this evening about seven o'clock. The steamer War Eagle, going south, ran against a spar of the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge. breaking it into fragments. The boat was com-pletely demolished. Eight persons are known to be drowned.

KEORUK, Iowa, Nov. 4 .- About seven

clock this evening shrill and continued whist-ing at the Keekuk and Hamilton bridge, followed ling at the Keekuk and Hamilton bridge, followed by the ringing of fire bells, drew hundreds of people to the levee to find that a steamboat load of passengers had miraculously escaped from death. The palatial pessenger packet War Eagle, in attempting to pass through the draw, was baffled by the eddies and cross currents and swing around against the bridge, breaking out one span and entailing a loss of \$150,000 to the bridge. Several lives are supposed to have been lost but the names could not be learned. Ephraim Gregg, head clerk of the War Eugle, made the following statement: Captain Jerry Wood was in command, with Hiram Beadle and William Tibbles, pilots, both being in the pilot-Tibbles, pilots, both being in the pilot-house, though it was Beadle's watch. I had just finished supper and went back into the cabin to talk to some laties, whon I heard a whistle blow for the bridge and heard the bells ring togeheek her headway. Knowing that it was customary to drow inside the long pier I felt no measures drop inside the long pier I felt no uneasiness until I heard the alarm whistle blow twice, which meant to back her strong. About that time William Holmes, third clerk, came through the cabin, which was almost descried, there being only ten or twelve ladies in the cabin at the time, the remainder being on the outside looking at the bridge. He threw up his hands, and at the bridge. He threw up his hands, and passed out the larboard gangway. I paid no attention to it, knowing he was alarmed easily the meaning the draw of bridges; but throng in the aisles. Mr. S. P. Brown in a few moments he returned and throw up his hands again. I then hurriedly went to him. He said, 'She's gone this time.' I ran out the larboard gangway into the larboard guard, forward of the barber shop, and saw that we were broadside the bridge and that the boat was backing strong. I instantly ran into the cabin counsel, a case in the United States Supreme counsel, a case in the United States Supreme was backing strong. I instantly ran into the cabin and threw up both hands to give the alarm. I caught hold of one lady and cried out to the rest to follow me, as the boat was going to strike the bridge. We all passed out the aft-door to the starboard guard, reaching there just as the crash of the collision of the boat against the bridge came, I kept call-ing to the passengers, who seemed bewildered, to get out on the hurricane-deck. They not seeming to understand, I led the way, and they followed, with several ladies elinging to me."

They Begin to See.

Mr. William A. Cook, of counsel for the prosecution in the star-route cases, begins to see that delays are dangerous. He appreciates the fact that the current of public opinion changed direction constantly, and that, having set in one di rection for months, it may be deflected into anothe rection for months, it may be deflected into another channel almost any day. Hosees that the people are growing weary of being fed on promises, and that, unless performances are forthcoming, they will murmur far the many weeks he and his associates have kept the public in a state of expetancy. They have branded certain men as this wear and have received to receive the months. beauty. They have beautest certain men as thieves, and have promised to prove them such, and to punish them for their thievery. The public has listened to all that they say hopefully. But that it is impatient to see its hopes realized Messrs. Cook, Gibson, and Woodward begin to see. — Washington Disputch to Boston Herald, Nov. 2.

"The Tourists." The effect of pleasant weather was own in the increased audience at Ford's Opera-House last night to witness the laughable sketch called "The Tourists" There is no piece that a man with the blues can more profitably witness, for if he has a thought not pleasurable after laughing for two hours at the adventures of "The Tourists" he had better make his will and die at once. There will be a matines to-day, and to-night will be the last performance of this amusing play by this excellent company.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Major James Gillis, quartermaster, United States army, arrived here yesterday, and is visiting friends at No. 1105 H street. Colonel John D. Devin, captain, retired, United

States navy, arrived here yesterday, with his family, and has located at No. 1211 N street, where he intends to spend the winter Lieutenant Frederick W. Crocker, United States navy, who has been in the city for several days, left

Captain E. P. Meeker, to the Brooklyn, and, as ma ire officer of the South Atlantic station, relieving laptain L. E. Fagan, who will hold himself in readi 4:Mr. Fotheringham, who was recently appointed an assistant naval constructor, United States Navy, is a son of Navat Constructor Samuel H. Pook, who is o

duty at the Washington mavy-yard. Mr. Pothering ham had his name changed several years ago. Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Wright United States may, is lying ill at Key West, with the yellow fever. The news of his illness was received at the Navy Department several days ago, but for some rea-son was withheld from the public by the officials.

The temporary closing of the War Departm Pitzpatrick, and his assistants to complete the com-parison, classification, and correction of the manuscript for the catalogue, which will be ready for the

Major Charles G. Bartlett, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed from Yonkers, N. Y., to New York city, and report to the superintendent general recruiting ser-vice to conduct a depatchment of recruits to the Deartment of Dakota. On the completion of this duty ne will join his proper station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan naval stores at Nagasaki, Japan, will leave New York ity this evening or to-morrow for San Francisco whence he will sail in the steamer of November is this respect before the whole country. His for Yokohama. He will be joined at Omaha by his clerk, who left here last night. Mrs. George F. Elliott, wife of Lieutenant Elliott

Marine Corps, who is the daughter of Captain Oscar Badger, U. S. N., will arrive in this city to-day to join Badger, U.S. N., will arrive in this city to-day to join her parents. Mrs. Badger arrived has Wednesday Lieutenant Elliott is now serving on board the Alli ance, which is expected at New York next week or her return from her crubes in the Arctle about Spitz bergen in search of the Jeannette, Lientenant Thomas N. Wood, Marine Corns, who

Leoneman Toomas S. Wood, Marine Corps, who has been on duty at headquarters of the Marine Corps in this city, was yesterday detached and ordered to duty with the marine guard at the navy-yard, under Captain McLane Tilton. He takes the place of Lieutenant Otway C. Berryman, who has been ordered to command the marine guard of the Essex. The Enterprise, which has been ordered to be fitted

The Enterprise, which has been ordered to be fitted out for sea, extinot be got ready until early in January at the earliest. As soon as the work on her decks and hull is finished at the navy-yard here she will be towed to Norfolk to be docked and have her bottom cleaned. Orders have been issued to build a steam capstan for the vessel, which will be made at this yard. No selection of officers has as yet been made for the vessel. for the vessel.

Rear Admiral Clitz reports to the Navy Department under date of September 37, from Yokohama, that there have been no changes in the distribution of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron, except that the Swatara had been ordered on September 15 to proceed to Yokohama, touching at Nagasaki. Upon the receipt of the news of the death of President Garfield the proper ceremonics were ordered for the station. The foreign men-of-war in port joined with the flagship, the Monocaev, in paying tribute to the deat.

the Monocacy, in paying tribute to the dead.

The following-named officers are under instruction and residing at Fort. Myer (formerly Fort Whipple) in addition to those published in our list last Saturday Lieutenant Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth In Licutemant Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenih Infantry (and family); Lieutemant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry; Lieutemant Albert L. Meyer, Eleventh Infantry (and family); Lieutemant Marion P. Maus, First Infantry; Lieutemant Harry L. Balley, Twenty-first Infantry (and wife), and Lieutemant George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry.

The following-mamed medical officers (recently appointed will report in person without delay to the

The following-named medical officers (recently appointed) will report in person without delay to the
commanding general military division of the Atlantic
for temporary duty with regiments about to change
stations: First Lieutenant Edward C. Carter, assisant surgeon: First Lieutenant Henry I. Raymond,
assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Thomas J. C.
Maddox, assistant surgeon. Upon the completion of
the daty to which they may be assigned with those
regiments, these medical officers will report by letter
to the Surgeon-General United States army.
Lieutenant Commander G. E. Mo. to temporary

to the Surgeon-General United States army.

Lieutenant Commander G. E. Ide, to temporary
duty at the New York navy yard; Persei Assistant
Surgeon J. B. Waggener, to temporary duty on board
the iron-clads at City Point, Va.; Pay Inspector Bichard Washington, as navy pay signat at Washington,
D. C., on the 13th instant, retieving Pay Inspector J.
A. Smilh, who is ordered to suttle accounts; Passed
Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly, to duty in connection
with semicency stores at the New York navy yard.

THE STAR ROUTES.

ARGUMENT OF COL. GEORGE BLISS.

Why Information Was Lodged and the Cases Not Brought Before the Grand Jury-He Is Pollowed by Colonel Ingersel Programme for To-Day.

The second day's proceedings in the star route cases caused another big crowd to congregate in the Criminal Court room yesterday, all the available seats being occupied by nine o'clock. Inside the railing which is allotted to the use of members of the bar were grouped an army of baid and beary-headed citizens, a majority of whom remained during the entire day, anxious to hear the remarks of Colonel Robert G. Ingersell. Among the speciators were Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia: Rev. Byron Sunderland, General W. H. Browne, R. F. Baker, George Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law; Marshal Henry, District Attorney Riddie, Otis F. Bigelow, Frederick Douglass, Ex-Mayor Emery, Major Richards, Judge W. B. Snell, Justice C. S. Rundy and Caleb Clurchiman, foreman of the present grand jury. A heavy frings of colored speciators amembled in the rear of the room outside the railing, and were apparently deeply interested in what transpired, so much so that when a recess was taken at a soon for lunch they would not run the risk of for-The second day's proceedings in the noon for lunch they would not run the risk of for-feiting their positions by going out with the ma-jority of the crowd. Mr. Franch was the only one of the defendants present when the court opened, and occupied a chair just behind the Government counsel, Mr. Brewster. General Brady came into the court-room about eleven o'clock, and remained for a few minutes while Mr. Bijss was making his ounsel, a case in the United States Supreme ourt occupying his time. The other counsel on both sides were tardy in arriving and the court was delayed in opening. The change in the weather had a perceptible effect on Colonel Cook, who was muffled up in a heavy ulsier which he did not remove during the day. Law-books were piled up three rows deep on the long table in front of the clerk's desk and at times tho counsel were obscured from the view of the reporters in front of them. Despite the large crowd present good order was observed, the only noise during the day being a whispering buzz when Colonel Ingersoli rose to speak, which was at a quarter past two o'clock. His remarks were listened to with rapt attention and when be readed a particular regist to head for and when he made a particular point in behalf of his client, Mr. Brown, the crowd quickly perceived and appreciated it. When three o'clock arrived Justice Cox stated that it was the customary hour for adjournment, whereupon Mr. Ingersoll sus-pended his argument, but will resume this mornng at ten o'clock. He will be followed by Mr. Jeff Chandler for the defense, after which Messrs. Brewster and Cook will reply, and Colonel Totten will then close,

Mr. George Bliss in opening the prosecution said:

Argument of Mr. George Bliss.

May it please the Court, it has been assigned to me, on behalf of the Government, to pre-ent to the Court such reasons as led the counsel on behalf of the Government to take what we admit to be the somewhat unusual proceeding of filling, or seeking to file, this information. As was stated to Your Honor at the time we made application for that permission, we were placed in this condi-tion: The grand jury had been adjourned until the 3d of October, and what we regarded as some of the most important and effective overt acts, in pursuance of this conspiracy, had taken place on the 1st of October, 1875, and it was open to the claim, therefore, that under the three years statute of limitations, unless proceedings were com-menced in court before the 1st of October, 1881, they would be barred. Under these circumstances it was not open to us to consider whether we PREFERRED TO GO BEFORE THE GRAND JURY or to seek to file an information. We were placed behalf of the Government to take what we admit

PREFERRED TO GO REFORE THE GRAND JURY OF to seek to file an information. We were placed in such a position that if we did not file an information, or seek to file it, we felt that we should not have done our duty to the Government. We therefore adopted that course, and Your Honor sanctioned our filing the information, subject, of course, to a motion on the part of the defense; and therefore I think we may well claim the right to be here without being exposed to those demundations which we hearth here yesterday, and without being charged with having made an attack upon the people, or having undertaken to violate its dearest rights—Mr. Brady having substituted himself in the place of the people.

THE POSITION OF MYSELF.

self in the place of the people.

THE POSITION OF MYSELF,
and I think of my associates in these cases, is briefly this: We have no desire under ordinary circumstances to proceed outside of the general practice in criminal cases. We have no desire to avoid the grand jury, and I think we have just as much right to charge that the other side are seeking to avoid the petit jury as they have to charge that we are seeking to avoid the grand jury, we have no desire to avoid the grand jury, or to resort to any other procedure, except in cases—and the cases shall be presented to Your Honor, or to whoever may be sitting in your place—we have no desire to do it except in cases where we show good cause why it should be done. I agree that under ordinary circumstances, without good cause shown, the fair, the proper, the expection twy is 7 proceed hereous THE GRAND JURY.

It has been said here that we have sought in this

It has been said here that we have sought in this case to revive a procedure which had been unknown for some eighty years. That argument was addressed to the court in the case already referred to (reported, I think, in 3 Dillon—I thought. I had the volume here, but I find I have not), and the court saistantially said that, even supposing the procedure had been unknown for eighty years, that was no reason why it should not be resorted to if it was found convenient and proper, and in that case they held that it was convenient and proper, So much for that. Now, the chief ground that is urged here against our right to file the information goes to the basis of the whole case. It is, apparently, that no criminal information It has been said here that we have sought in this CAN BE CONSTITUTIONALLY PILED

parently, that no criminal information

CAN BE CONSTITUTIONALLY FILED

In this country, but that an indictment in all cases is necessary. 1. The fifth amendment to the Constitution declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime anless on a presentment or indictment of a grandjury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person \* \* be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, (a) As to this provision it is first to be noticed that syspecifying certain crimes which can only be prosecuted "on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," it necessarily implies that there are crimes which may be prosecuted in some other way, and it will not be presented in some other way, and it will not be presented in some other way, and it will not be presented in some other way, then there can be no doubt that an information may property be filed. As has already been stated on the other side, there were, under the common law of England, two kinds of information—the one an information filed by the Attorney-General of his own motion, and known as an er-official information; the other filed by the Crown prosecuter on the relation of some one who felt injured, and known as an ordinary criminal information. Now, the rules applicable to these two kinds of information differ entirely. As I think I shall have occasion to show Your Horner, my learned friend on the other side who addressed the court yesterday, after recognizing

day, after recognizing
THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO,

day, after recognizing

THE DESTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO,

proceeded to apply to the one kind of information
the rules which are excitaively confined to the
other kind. I have cited in my brief a pessage
from Blackstone, which, with Your Honor's permission, I will read in part:

First, those which are truly and properly the King's
own saits, and filed exagines by his own instendate
officer, the Attorney General. Secondly, those in
which, though the King is the nominal prosecutor,
yet it is at the relation of some private person or
common informer, and they are filed by the King's
Curoner and Attorney in the Sourt of King's Beach,
insually raited Master of the Crown Office, who is for
this purpose the standing officer of the proceeding.
The object's of the King's own Attorney
General, are proposely such commons instruments
of the recommons instruments
from the commons instruments
are proposely such commons instruments
declared to distart or enclanger his governmental to moles for affront him in the regular discharge of his royal fainctions. For offenses so high
and dangerous, in the punishment or prevention of
which a moment's delay would be fatal, the law has
given to the Crown the power of an immediate prosecution, without waiting for any previous application
to any other ribunal, which power, thus decessary,
not only to the case and safety, but even to the very
existence of the executive magnistrate, was originally
reserved in the great plan of the Kinglish constitution,
wherein provision is wheely make for the other species
of information filed by the Master of the Crown
of information filed by the Master of the Crown

[Continued on Second Page.]